A Large Gathering of Illinois Democrats at Springfield

To Celebrate the Election of Gen. Palmer to the United States Senate-Addresses Made by Prominent Guests of the Occasion.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 25 .- The democracy captured Springfield to-day. The crowd was not so large as had been expected, owing to the inclement siastic crowd nevertheless. At 10 o'clock a procession was formed at the the state house. The column was composed of the Pullman band, of Pullman; the Cook County Democratic Marching club, 250 strong; the Jacksonville band; the Young Men's Democratic club, of Jacksonville; the Logan County Democratic club and the Frances Cleveland drum corps, of Petersburg, composed of young ladies. A reception took place in the supreme court room, Gen. Palmer shaking hands with the large crowd which filed through the room. Among those who assisted in the reception were Congressman Mansur, of Brookfield, Mo.; Congressman W. C. Newberry, of Chicago; Congressman Owen Scott, of parade and a display of fireworks to-Bloomington; Congressman Fithian, of night, but on account of the rain Newton; Congressman Busey, of Urbana; Congressman Forman, of Nashville, and Congressman Lewis B. Parsons, of Flora.

An immense crowd filled representative hall this afternoon. The south gallery was set apart for the democrats. Speaker Crafts introduced Gen. Palmer, who spoke as follows:

GEN. PALMER'S SPEECH. MY FELLOW-CITIZENS-There can be no prouder moment in any man's life than this is in mine. Nearly three years ago the democratic party of the state of Illinois was de feated. It had been defeated. It was dismore earnest fight for success and for the vindication of democratic principle. I do not know why it is that I was honored with the leadership in that canvass. The demoliscovered the growth of new elements in the state; that the young men were coming elected governor in 1888 if the Democratic party had been accustomed to victory. We had then the elements of success, but we lacked the courage that is always essential to insure victory. In 1890 the democratic state committee wisely and patriotically determined that the people of the state should be consulted in the choice of a senator. More than ninety counties in the state responded to the call of the state committee, and again and again they mentioned my name as suitable to be presented to the people of the state as a candidate for the senate. I accepted the duty. I entered upon a canwass. I went out to the people. I summoned them to assert their own rights. I called upon the young men of the state to rally, and

oandidate for the senate. [Applause.] I not only learned a lesson in politics, but the occasion taught a lesson to the people in the science of politics. The lesson learned and the lesson taught was that any party in this country which hopes for success must win that success by an honest, earnest, manly, frank appeal to the people themselves. [Applause.] It furnished a new illustration that was needed-that the people of the state of Illinois are the best protectors of their own rights, and when they are appealed to in a frank and honest way, upon the ground of principle, they will respond as they did at the November election of 1890. [Applause.] What else was it that won the victory over

which we are rejoicing to-day! When the legislature assembled there were three parties. There were 101-and may God bless them [applause]-101 men who responded to their names whenever the roll was called. In season and out of season at all times, when their names were called they answered, and I used to sit back in the speaker's room, and I recollect one man whose name I may mention-Bowlin [laughter]-a gray-bearded man, like myself. [Laughter.] May God bless him. He not only answered, but he answered in tones that not only gave me assurance that he was there in earnest, but that all of the 101 were present. I felt like the prisoner of war on the British fleet at Baltimore in the story we have heard. You remember, in the morning when he looked out and saw the flag flying, he said: "The flag is still there." When I heard Bowlin vote I knew the 101 were all [Laughter and applause.] Nothing but the fact that these gentlemen were the representatives of an honest, manly, earnest people insured the victory.

But in addition there were gentlemen who were earnestly seeking success for inde pendent ideas, patiently and earnestly as serting their own views, as was right. Observing that the time had come when they could unite and end the great contest upon with the best interests of the people, they united with the 101 and the 103 became con spicuous and won the battle. [Applause.] The whole business was predicated upon a manly appeal to a patriotic people, and the secret of the cohesion, the secret of the energy, the secret of the firmness of the 103, was the fact that they were obeying the voice of the people who had been appealed to in a manly and honest manner.

I believe that these gentlemen who thought that the interests of the country demanded the defeat of Palmer, never said that Palmer faltered in the expression of a principle. There was no pretense, there was no concealment. It was a fair, open canvass, made before an honest people, and we received an honest response. [Applause.] I recollect a young man down in Hamilton county who said to me some time ago: "Governor, we young men owe you an immense obligation.' "What is that?" I asked. "Why," he said, "you have made democracy so respectable that the girls will go home with us now." [Laughter and applause.] I think he will remain during the balance of his life a demoerat. [Laughter.] This victory has made democracy more than respectable. It has made it victorious, and we have before us the promise of future victories. I care not formed in a box plait. Double bows, about mere party victory. The victory must bring with it some great result, must give us better government, must insure us greater Now, my fellow-citizens, it is needless for

presence. It is a source of great pleasure to me, that while I am myself exceedingly gratified at my election, there are others who feel the same way. No man has leen more frequently spoken of during this canvass than Mr. Cockrell. He said a good thing at Carlinville the other day. "Whether I am right or wrong," said he, "I pleased more people by voting for Palmer than I could in any other way." [Laughter and applause.] I believe that it affords me the edge of the waist in the back, and narhighest satisfaction to know that you are all pleased. [Laughter.] Now, my fellowcitizens, here are other gentlemen behind me them particularly. I see some gentlemen from Missouri. I see my friend, Gen. Black, of Illinois, my military comrade. [Prolonged am concerned, I am rather a supernumerary at this gathering. You have come here to rejoice over the result of the victory. I regentlemen, who will address you more seriusly and eloquently and profitably, I will

and a eulogy of the "immortal 101 and the noble two.'

The following letter from Grover Cleveland was read:

NEW YORK, March 23, 1891. To Hon. Alfred Orendorf, Chairman, etc.: My Dear Sir-Iam sorry that I can not accept your courteous invitation to attend the meeting to be held at Springfield on the 25th inst. in honor of the election of Gen. John M. Palmer to the United States senate. While the event then to be celebrated is recognized by our party everywhere as a cause for congratula tion, it would be strange if the democracy of Illinois should fail to celebrate this victory of the brave and stordy champion with the utmost enthusiasm and rejoicing. I am sure weather, but it was a good-sized enthu- that the atmosphere of the occasion will be inspiring to all who participate, and will enforce the faith of the democracy of the state in the power and efficacy of a frank St. Nicholas hotel and marched over to and courageous insistence upon democratic principles. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND. Letters and telegrams were read from Gov. Francis of Missouri; Gov. Hill of New York, ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana, Gov. Boies of Iowa, Gov. Peck of Wisconsin, Gov. Boyd of Nebraska, Gov. McCreery of Kentucky, Congressman Bland, of Missouri; Col. William R. Morrison.

Speeches were also made by Congressman C. F. Mansur, of Missouri, and Judge Andrew J. Hunter, of Paris. The Shelbyville glee club sang a few campaign songs, and the crowd dispersed. There was to have been a big street neither took place.

#### TRUCK FARMING.

An Important and Growing Industry, but Novices May Not Achieve Success. It sometimes happens that factory employes, or clerks in city stores and people in similar occupations, come to the conclusion that they could make a living much easier by growing vegetables for market than in their legitimate calling. The supposed independence of the soil worker is a great temptation, and success seems so certain and easy couraged, and it determined to make one from the instructions they have read in horticultural books and papers, that the next thing we receive a letter something like this: "I have twenty-five eratic convention named me for the office of acres of good, tillable ground, six miles governor. I went out among the people. I from market. What would be the best thing for me to turn my attention to, to the front. I discovered that they needed to make the most money? I am not a nothing more than energetic, plain, practical farmer or gardener, but am manly leadership. I would have been willing to learn." Or perhaps the willing to learn." Or perhaps the letter reads: "I am a young man, cler's in a store, without practical ext rience in gardening, but have read son e books on the subject, and horticul ural papers, and tried to study up, with the idea of growing vegetables for market. How many acres will it take to afford a man a decent living and a little to lay by for a rainy day? What are the most profitable crops. What is the best location?"

Of course, we can not give definite replies to such questions, simply because to rally for the right. They responded, and it would be nothing more than shooting a plurality of 30,000 votes was given your in the dark, and because we would be more liable to do mischief than good by any attempt to give a definite answer. Success in market gardening can not be attained without a great deal of experience and hard work, and proper regard for surrounding conditions and available markets. What would pay largely in one place might result in loss in another.

> Before any one could engage in market gardening with any prospect of making a fair living by it, he must learn by practical experience how to produce good vegetables in the cheapest way; and when he has learned this, he should study his available market and see what produce his market demands, and then try to grow just that produce, and to dispose of it to the best advantage. Skill, good judgment, perseverance and a great deal of experience, with hard work, are indispensable requisites of the business. The only way to success for a young man leads through an apprenticeship in the employ of a good and successful gardener near a large market. The "smart" young fellow who imagines that his smartness and education will serve him in place of practical experience, invariably comes to grief when he embarks in a business as complicated as that of market gardening.-Farm and Fireside.

## GRENADINE AND LACE.

Pretty Combination for a Fashionable Costume.

Dresses of grenadine trimmed with lace are imported in black and colors, and promise to rival the net dresses that are worn at all seasons. The grenadines are mostly in stripes, as graduated clusters of violet, tan or green stripes on black, or else they have even narrow stripes of color woven in the new way in tucks lengthwise of the black ground. These dresses are made over changeable taffeta silk of the two colors in the grenadine. Black lace over the silk is used for large sleeves, side breadths and flounces. A Parisian dress of black grenadine is striped with quarter-inch tucks of olive-green satin. The foundation skirt of changeable green and black taffeta is covered in front with the grenadine curved at the foot to show a diagonal flounce of black Chantilly lace. On the left side is a skirt breadth of the lace extending far back, while the right side is of the grenadine laid in plaits, with a panel of pointed stripes each of many loops, are made of very narrow black velvet ribbon, and set at the head of the lace flounce. The pointed bodice is of the grenadine drawn me to tell you that I am gratified at your over a fitted lining, and shows no seams but those under the arms and one in the middle of the back. It is hooked down the front, without any attempt at concealing the fact, and has the merit of being easily adjusted. The stripes point upward in front and back, meeting in the middle. A box plaiting of edge of the waist in the back, and narrow lace plaiting is on the sides. The full wrinkled sleeves are of black net who will address you. I need not refer to over the green silk, banded at the wrist and just below the elbow with five rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, finished applause. ] These gentlemen will address on the inner arm with long-looped bows. you and will entertain you. So far as I The small flaring collar is cut down in a point in front and back alike. It is lined with black velvet, and the openjoice and you rejoice that it is done. Now, ing at the back is filled in with a high it you will allow me to give place to these plaiting of black lace .- Harper's Bazar.

take my leave of you saying this, that if 1 -The mountain tribes of the Caucasus have the privilege of taking my seat in the are emigrating in large numbers to Tur-United States senate, I trust I will be a representative of the people of the state of Illinois. [Great applause.] I have spent no money to be elected senator. [Prolonged cheers and voices, "Good! Good!"] I have made a contest before the people on principle. My desire is to be useful. This election has given you a claim upon my gratitude, and I trust that I shall make you a faithful and honest representative in the national senate." [Prolonged cheers.] the petitioners that their demands can At the conclusion of Gen. Palmer's not be fulfilled, that the time has not speech Gen. John C. Black was intro- come yet for the central government to duced. His address was devoted main- take into possession and to dispose of dy to a review of the democratic party, the lands of the aborigines.-N. Y. Sun. | collision.

WHITE VS BLACK.

An Important Census Office Bulletin in Preparation by Superintendent Porter-The Whites Increasing at a More Rapid Rate in the South Than the Negroes Imperfections of Previous Censuses will

Washington, March 27 -Supt. Por ter of the census bureau has in preparation an important bulletin, giving the population of the South Atlantic and South Central states, Missouri and Kansas, by races. The total population embraced in this count is given as 25,875,-259, of which 16,868,205 were white, 6,996,156 colored, and 10,888 Chinese, Japanese and Indians. In the states included were found in 1890 fifteen-sixteenths of the entire colored population of the United States, so that for the purpose of immediately ascertaining the percentage of increase of colored population the returns of these states are adiquate and not likely to be materially affected by the returns of the other states and territories where the colored population is small. The abnormal increase of the colored population in what is known as the Black Belt, during the decade ending in 1880, led to the popular belief that the negroes were increasing at a rate much larger than the white population. This error was a natural one, and arose from the difficulty of ascertaining how much of the increase shown by the tenth census was real, and how much was due to the omissions of the census of 1870. The facts as ascertained sustain the theory that the high rate of increase in the growth of the colored population as shown in 1880 was apparent, not real, and that it was due to the imperfect enumeration in the southern states in

During the past decade the colored race has not held its own against the whites in a region where the climate and conditions, etc., are of all those which the country affords the best suited to its development. In but three decades-that is, from 1800 to 1830, during a part of which time the slave trade was in progress - has the colored race increased more rapidly than the white. Since 1830 the whites have steedily increased at a more rapid rate than the colored people. This increase has not been effected by the aid of immigration, for with the exception of Kansas and Missouri, these states have received comparatively few emigrants either from foreign countries or from the northern states. Similarly, the proportion of the colored inhabitants to the white increased somewhat between 1800 and 1830, but since that time it has steadily diminished. In 1830, when the proportion was at its maximum, there were nearly six colored inhabitants to ten white, but this proportion has been reduced to a trifle nore than four at the present rate, or by nearly one-third of its amount. "The deficiencies of the ninth census," says table that any extended reference to

them is wholly unnecessary. The following table gives the present

STATES.	White.	Colored
Alabama	830,796	681,43
Arkansas	816,517	211,11
Delaware	139,429	29,02
District of Columbia	154,352	75.92
Florida	224,461	166,67
Georgia	973,462	863,71
Kansas	1,374,882	51,25
Kentucky	1,585,520	272,98
Louisiana	554,712	562,89
Maryland	824,149	218,00
Mississippi	539,703	747.72
Missouri	2,524,468	154,13
North Carolina	1,049,191	567,17
South Carolina	458,451	692,50
Tennessee	1,332,971	434,30
Texas	1,741,191	492,83
Virginia	1,014,682	640,86
West Virginia	729,963	33,50

To get the total population of these states, 2,581 Chinese, 100 Japanese, and 8,207 Indians should be added to the sum of the white and colored popula- tration. The subject was discussed at tion. Several tables are given which show the movements of the colored element of the population during the last half century. An inspection of the clear to an amicable settlement of the table makes it evident, says the bulletin, that there has been no extended movement of the element since the time of the civil war. Indeed, with the exception of the District of Columbia, the border states appear to have lost rather than gained, and during the last decade there becomes perceptible a southward movement of the colored element from the border states into those bordering the gulf, particularly into Mississippi and Arkansas, where they have increased proportionately to the whites. Let the states under consideration be divided into two groups, the first comprising Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas, and the second South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Now, the increase of the whites in the first of these groups from 1880 to 1890 was at the rate of 22 per cent., while that of the colored element was but 5.5 per cent. In the second of these groups the rate of increase of the whites was 31.8 per cent. while that of the colored was but 19.1 per cent. In the first group the number of colored to 100,000 whites diminished between 1880 and 1890 from 26,701 to 23,088; or 18.5 per cent., while in the second group it diminished from 81,456 to 73,611, or only 9.6 per cent. There is therefore a perceptible tendency southward of the colored people, which, while by no means powerful, has resulted in drawing a notable proportion of that element from the border states, and in producing in two of the far southern states a more rapid increase of the colored element than of

The Alleged Bribery in California-Ad-

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 27 .- The resolutions referred to the judiciary committee of the senate directing it to place before the grand jury any evidence it might adduce with reference to the alleged bribery in connection with the United States senatorship, were reported back by that committee amended scope in the matter. The senate at once adopted the resolution as amended and

subsequently adjourned sine die. Seventeen Car Loads of Sugar Destroyed

by a Head End Collision HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 27 .-Late Tuesday night a terrific head-end collision occurred near Whitehouse, west of this city, on the western division of the Erie, by which seventeen car loads of sugar in bond was entirely destroved. The sugar train was making passenger time as the second section of No. 1. At Whitehouse, on a very sharp curve, the headlight of an approaching train was seen a little ways ahead on the single track, and nothing could be done to avert the MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The General Condition of Trade and Finance Throughout the Country as Shown by R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review-Money in Fair and Increasing Supply, but Trade Rather Quiet—Business Failures,

NEW YORK, March 28.-R. G. Dun &

Trade has been rather quiet and hesitat-

ng, as is natural at this season, and there is

Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

rather more complaint of slow collections, but throughout the northwest bad weather and the bad state of country roads supply an explanation. Money is in fair and increasing supply, and though still tight at Salt Lake and scarce at Jacksonville, and In stronger demand at Omaha and Milwaukee, is almost everywhere easier, so that wants of legitimate demands are met without trouble. The outlook for the coming crops continues exceptionally good. It has been a week of unhealthy speculation in some pro ducts, owing to desperate efforts of powerful combinations to force prices on which they can unload without loss. Wheat rose to 116% on Monday, and at 115% is still 2 cents higher than the market a week ago. Corn has risen 4% cents to 7812, while oats at 59% are less than 1 cent higher. Pork products advance, and coffee and oil a small fraction each, while cotton is a sixteenth lower. The general average of prices reached its highest point this year on Monday, and though now a fraction lower, is still .16 cents above last week. But manufactured products do not share in the advance, except in a few cases. Rails are firm, but very dull, and manufactured products are on the whole weaker. Copper is weaker, and tin steady, with lead a shade higher. Coal agents have officially changed schedules to fit the fact that recent quotations have been fictitious and the new prices are 15 to 20 cents higher than a year ago. Wool is selling steadily; 2,628,000 pounds at Boston, and the very large consumption of Australian is a surprise. It seems due to the bad condition of many western fleeces, but in part to the fact that the home supply is nearly exhausted. Carpet works at Philadel phia are fairly busy and buying freely, many mills have orders for the season. Dry goods dealers are already placing many fall orders, without change in prices as yet, and agents' stocks of plain soft goods are small but men's wear goods are dull. The boot and shoe trade is not satisfactory, and shipments from Boston are slightly below last year's. A foreign combination, headed by the same operators who failed in trying to put up rubber eight years ago, is hoisting para to 91, and the manufacturer is forced to consider stoppage of works and purchases as a remedy. At Boston, money is easy and trade dull because of the weather; but large orders for lumber promise active building. The business in cottons and jewelry at Philadelphia is dull. Pittsburgh notes some decline in structural iron, blooms and billets. At Cincinnati the carriage trade is brisk, and at Louisville tobacco is largely offered vithout much change in prices. Cleveland charcoal iron, but a good outlook for building. At Chicago dry goods, clothing and shoes are dull, though sales exceed last year's for the same week, and receipts of wool considerably increase, while there is decrease in flour and lard and a decrease of one-half in dressed beef. At other northwestern points trade is fair, though much Savannah is holding its own, but at Jacksonville is dull, the orange crop having been marketed. The outlook for vegetables is good. A noteworthy feature of the south is Mr. Porter, "are so apparent in this the number of new manufacturing con-

> The hus out the country during the past seven days number, for the United States, 228, and for Canada 28, a total of 256; as compared with a total of 275 last week, and 273 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 243, representing 117 failures in the United States | spied the cigarettes at once. They said and 26 in the Dominion of Canada.

#### THE SAYWARD CASE.

An Amlcable Settlement, Out of Court, Probable as the Result of a Recent Con-

Washington, March 28 .- It is stated that it is probable that the case of the Canadian sealer Sayward will not be called for trial in the United States supreme court, as originally intended. This is said to be the result of a conference that recently took place in New York between Mr. Choate, the leading counsel for the Canadian government, and a member of the present adminislength, it is said, and it is understood that when the representatives of the two governments parted, a way was

difficulty. The attorney general is not in a posi tion to make any overtures in that direction, except under certain contingencies, and in the meantime he proposes to prepare for the trial. Under any circumstances a continuance of a week or more will be requested for the government, as the attorney general can not until then obtain the necessary docu ments from the Alaskan court.

## WHO IS GOVERNOR?

Another Requisition from Connecticut Again Raises the Question as to Who is Governor of the Nutmeg State. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.—Gov. Bulkeley of Connectcut wants the body of Thomas Garnett. Under the seal of his state, and in accordance with all of the official forms of extradition he has made an official demand of the governor of Rhode Island for the surrender of Garnett. Garnett has been in Rhode Island state prison three years, and prefers to stay there rather than go to Connecticut. The prisoner declines to recognize Bulkeley as a lawful governor, and he is desirous of an opportunity to convince Gov. Davis that requisitions from Bulkeley should be ignored on the ground that Bulkeley is an usurper. The requisition arrived this morning and at once gave rise to the question.

Will Recognize Gov. Bulkeley. sition papers for a forger named Garnett which have come to him from Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut. He says the possession of the seals of the state make Bulkeley governor de facto; whether he is de jure is not for him to nquire.

The Grip in Chicago. CHICAGO, March 28 .- The deaths reported from pneumonia and kindred ail ments for the week will be about 900, probably the largest number ever recorded in this city. A careful estimate justifies the statement that nearly a quarter of a million people in this city are under medical treatment. Every branch of business is crippled by in such a way that the whole matter is the prevailing sickness. Dr. J. D. placed in the hands of the attorney- Hammond said yesterday: "The presgeneral, the latter being allowed free ent epidemic of the grip is as bad as a season of cholera so far as the number of people affected is concerned. Every doctor is overrun with business.'

Three Noted Murderers. PINEVILLE, Ky., March 28.charge of a posse for the scene of their crimes vesterday morning. They are Sydney Lewis, who murdered his father, Judge Lewis, about a month ago; Bill McGraw, who assasinated James Middleton, last fall, and young John Howard, who killed several people in the famous Howard-Lewis feud. The latter is a brother of the notorious Wils Howard. They all go to Harlan court house for trial, and nobody need be surprised to hear of a lyaching

A PARADISE FOR M'KINLEY. discovery of a Suitable Retreat for the

Napoleon of Protection. Ever since my dear friend Maj. Mc-Kinley was defeated in Ohio I have been looking round for a residence for im. At last I have found it. I have taken a house for the major and the sooner he packs up his trunks and gets out of Ohio the quicker he can enter into the enjoyment of this terrestial paradise. The house I have selected or the major is in Ponte Tresa. Ponte, my dear major, means bridge, and the Tresa is a small river which issues from Lake Lugano and runs to Lake Maggiore. When the major comes to live here he will find this a truism in Europe—that the more unenlightened a country is the higher are its protective duties. I have picked out a house for the major on the Italian side of the bridge, because in Italy, that downtrodden, tax-ridden monarchy, the protective duties are much higher than just across the bridge in Switzerland, which is an enlightened little republic. When the major looks out of his window he will see one of the prettiest blue lakes in the world; and before him will rise the high mountains that border Lake Lugano both in Italy and in

Switzerland. The steamer leaves Ponte Tresa for the other end of the lake two or three times a day, and as fares are reasonably cheap I expect that the major will spend a good deal of his time on board the little steamers of Lake Lugano. After his first trip to the other end of the lake the major will understand why I call this spot a McKinley paradise. The steamer starts from the Swiss side of Ponte Tresa. It goes for perhaps thirty rods and then draws up at the wharf on the Italian side. The moment the steamer crosses the imaginary line between Switzerland and Italy the two Italian custom house officers who are on the boat come forward. Everything is opened and examined, and there are placards up on the steamer saying in four languages that if you have any tobacco or eigarettes you must declare them on entering Italy, no matter how

small a quantity you have. While we were sitting in the boat, waiting for it to start, on the Swiss side of the bridge, I had the pleasure has fairly good trade, but clothing, iron and of making the acquaintance of a manuore are dull. Detroit notes only \$18.50 for | facturer from Pennsylvania. He was staying at a town on Lake Maggiore and had come over for the day to look at Lake Lugano and take a trip from one end to the other. We got to talking about protection, of course, and he told me that everything he had he owed to proaffected by weather and the state of the roads. New Orleans finds trade only fair, but cotton receipts increasing; sugar is dull, the reason he was able to tour in the reason h tection. He believed that protection Switzerland and in Italy was because in good party standing and they expect of protection in America. I asked him to remain so. And that they may rehow many of his workmen were touring in Europe at this time, but that, he said, wasn't the point. Just then the boat started and the Italian custom officers came and made him open his valise. He hadn't much in it except a supply of cigarettes, some guide books and other necessary articles for a day's trip. He opened his valise and they

> the duty would be five francs. "Great heavens," he cried, "they didn't cost that much originally." The Italians shrugged their shoulders and said it would be five francs. "Come," said I to the Pennsylvanian,

'stand up for your principles; pay for your cigarettes;" and he paid. The next stop the boat makes is on the Swiss side. As soon as we crossed the line, two Swiss officers, in a different sort of uniform, wanted the Pennsylvanian to open his valise. He did so and they looked through it rather casually. They said nothing about the cigarettes, because cigarettes are very cheap in Switzerland, almost as cheap as they are in America, on account of the small duty there is upon them.

"Thank goodness," said the Pennsylvanian, "this is over." "You oughtn't to growl about a thing like that; that is the mere working of protectionism; still, I wouldn't be too thankful that it is over just yet if I

were you.' "Well," he said, "as both the Italians and Swiss have gone through my valise, I don't see what more is to be done." "You wait," I said. I had been there

The next stop was on the Italian bank and when we crossed the line the Italian custom house officers came up smiling and asked to see what was in

the valise. "Great heavens!" cried the American, "I have just showed you." "Ah, true," said the Italians, shrugging their shoulders, "but since that time we have been in Switzerland; now

we are entering Italy again. It will be

five francs," they said, "for the cigar-Then the Pennsylvanian lost his temper. There is no use in doing that in a foreign country where you don't understand the language very well. They don't understand your profanity, and you are not versed in theirs, and so you are under a disadvantage. He refused to pay. Then they said they would have to seize them, baggage and all. He paid very gloomily. After touching at Italy we once more struck over by increasing the revenue through reto Switzerland, and the Swiss cus-PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.-Gov. tom house officers were then in the Davis says he will recognize the requi- ring. The Pennsylvanian came up rather groggy and opened his valise. They smiled, chalked the portmanteau

and let it pass. "Where is our next stop?" he asked. "In Italy," was the answer. The moment the steamer headed for

the Italian shore he saw the Italian custom house officers again getting ready to descend on him. He opened his valise, picked one of his boxes of cigarettes and flung them into Lake

The custom house officers held a con-

thrown on the Italian side he would have had to pay his francs again, but as the captain of the steamer decided they were still in Swiss waters he saved five francs. The Pennsylvanian got wanted it thoroughly done. -N. Y. more and more gloomy as we went up World. the lake. The beautiful scenery was entirely lost upon him. The Swiss failed to vote at the last election becustom house officers made him open cause they had resolved to investigate his valise every time we came into
Switzerland, the Italian fellows every

the protection bunco. Make it clear to
the protection bunco. Make it clear to
the protection bunco with the protection with the protection bunco with the protection bunco with the protection bunco with the protection with the protection bunco with the protection bunco with the protection time we came to Italy, and the boat republican ticket.-N. Y. World. noted murderers, who have been kept | landed pretty alternately in both coun- The republican leaders ought to in the jail here for safe keeping, left in tries. But to mix up things still more all thank God for the British lion, but there is one little town called Cam- if we are to fight that greedy heast the pione, which, although on the Swiss party in power should cease to squander side of the lake, belongs to Italy by the money which the people are consome curious international arrange- stantly pouring into the treasury. ment. I think our baggage was de- - When the democrats were in clared about thirty times all through power the condition that confronted that day. Of course if we had paid a them was a surplus and their theory bribe to the custom house officers at was to prevent it by reducing taxes. the beginning there would have been The republicans defeated tax reduction no trouble, but coming from America, and the condition which they leave is a where all customs officers are incor- bankrupt treasury, with a choice beruptible, the Pennsylvanian could not tween partial repudiation or new taxes be expected to know that.

This lovely lake is the spot I have picked out for Maj. McKinley.—Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

THE REPUBLICAN RADICALS. Reciprocity as a Life-Preserver for

Shipwrecked Party. The republican movement in favor of nominating Blaine as the party candidate for 1892 was entirely spontaneous. After the defeat in November, the party turned to him as the only republican with brains enough to lead it in an attempt to recover lost ground. The radicals in control of the party had in two years succeeded in so turning the country against it that the west was revolutionized, while the November returns showed Maine and Vermont as the only two states east of the Mississippi in which the democrats had not won signal victories. There had been no talk of Blaine for 1892 up to that time, but immediately thereafter he became to all appearances the unanimous choice of his party. That he himself has concurred in the choice is suggested by the activity shown by his reciprocity campaign bureau in distributing Blaine literature. But this is concurrence. It cannot be charged that the party movement in his favor is due to any "fine work" on his part, It is entirely owing to the impression in the minds of most republicans that he condemned and protested against the wild career of the radicals in control of the party, with Reed and Harrison at their head. The movement for the renomination

of Harrison is taking shape. It is very feeble as yet, but there are evidences that Mr. Harrison is determined to do all in his power to force it. It is believed by some-democrats mostlythat he will succeed That accomplished journalist and talented letter writer, Colonel Henry Watterson, expresses this opinion: He believes that all Mr. Blaine's "brilliancy" in throwing out "reciprocity" as a life preserver for his shipwrecked party will redound to the credit of the Harrison administration as a whole, and therefore help to make Mr. Harrison's renomination easier. This looks plausible, but it ignores too many facts to be reliable reasoning. It was radicalism that wrecked the party, and the party knows it. Had the force bill passed, i would have been obliged to sustain it and Harrison with it; but many republicans console themselves for the November defeat in the hope that it has rid them of Harrison and radical control of the party. In the hope of saving the party thousands of them either refrained from voting last November the brains and activity of the party, party which has taken Mr. Harrison's measure accurately and is heartily ashamed of him-as ashamed of him as it is proud of Mr. Blaine, in spite of all his anchor casting proclivities.

It may be that Mr. Harrison and his office holders will develop force enough to defeat the desire of the rank and file of the party to nominate Mr. Blaine. This is quite a possible outcome, but it seems impossible that Mr. Harrison should be able to thrust himself on a party which he has come so near disrupting altogether.-St. Louis Repub-

MORE REVENUE REQUIRED. An Extra Demand Created by Republican Recklessnes

The republican party found a surplus of \$100,000,000 when it returned to power in 1889. In two years it has squandered this surplus and entailed a deficiency half as large.

The billion dollar congress has rendered necessary and inevitable a tariff

A tariff for revenue on the existing lines is a tariff that will increase importations—in other words a low tariff. t will be the duty of the next congress to enact such a tariff.

If "the foreigners pay the duty," as the protectionists claim, they must be made to pay from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,-000 more than the present tariff yields. If the American consumers pay the duties, as the revenue reformers maintain and as common sense indicates, they should at least have the benefit of lower prices through lower taxes as a partial compensation for contributing is the HANDSOMEST and BEST FENCE the additional revenue made necessary by republican recklessness in appropri-

The next house will have more than a two-thirds majority in favor of reforming the tariff downward. There will be a small but sufficient majority in the senate in favor of the same policy. A bill to increase the revenues for a couple of years by reducing the tariff will without much doubt pass both branches. After that the revenue can be cut down to meet the economical appropriations of a democratic house by abolishing taxes through the enlarge-

ment of the free list. If President Harrison should veto a bill to meet the impending deficiency duced taxes on the necessaries of the people, he and his party would be beaten out of sight in the presidential election.-N. Y. World.

## POINTS FOR POLITICIANS.

-The millionaires have only six majority left in the United States senate to overcome a majority of over sixty million people.-St. Louis Republic. -President Harrison is right in saying that the republican party should quit apologizing. It should also quit doing things that make apologies necessary. - St. Louis Globe-Democrat sultation. If those cigarettes had been (rep.).

-Most of the republican rogues employ a congressional committee of their party to whitewash them. Quay undertook the job for himself. ---Over one million republican voters

-N. Y. World.

## Spring Medicine

Is so important that everybody knows its necessity and value. And there is nothing so popular and so successful for the purpose, as

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

# "August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations

A worn-out with beneficial re-Stomach.

bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDERICK, Saugerties, New York.

sults, I procured a

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., vrites: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

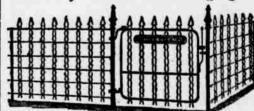
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and mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The vegetable kinggives us the best and salest remedia agents. Dr. Sherman devoted the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of

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a name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the BLOOD, for the LIVER, for the KIBNEYS and for the STOMACH. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that arguments as to its merits are useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name—PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it. PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

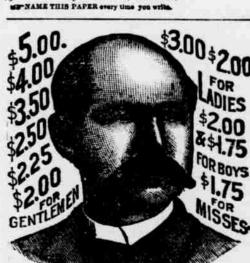
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